DERWENT-ACC-NO:

2001-559892

DERWENT-WEEK:

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TITLE:

Cylindrical electrophotographic photoreceptor

for e.g.

printer, copier, facsimile, has flange set in

photoconductive drum such that its pin gates

are arranged

and shaped on edges of cyclic ribs

PATENT-ASSIGNEE: MITSUBISHI CHEM CORP[MITU]

PRIORITY-DATA: 1999JP-0165203 (June 11, 1999)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO

PUB-DATE

LANGUAGE

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MAIN-IPC

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APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO

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INT-CL (IPC): G03G021/00

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP2000352897A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - A sleeve (10) for a hub (9) is coaxially formed in a tube (4) fitted

in one side of a photoconductive drum (2). The intermediate cyclic ribs

(11,12) of the tube and sleeve are coaxially formed. The tube, the sleeve and

the cyclic ribs are connected via an intermediate wall (6). A flange (3) is

set in the photoconductive drum such that its pin gates (7) are arranged and

shaped on the edges of the cyclic ribs.

USE - For e.g. printer, copier, facsimile.

ADVANTAGE - Enables forming favorable image without color gap during color

printing, since roundness of flange in photoconductive drum is maintained.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the cross-sectional chart of cylindrical electrophotographic photoreceptor.

Photoconductive drum 2

Flange 3

Tube 4

Intermediate wall 6

Pin gates 7

Hub 9

Sleeve 10

Cyclic ribs 11,12

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.1/4

TITLE-TERMS: CYLINDER ELECTROPHOTOGRAPHIC PHOTORECEIVER PRINT COPY

FACSIMILE

FLANGE SET PHOTOCONDUCTIVE DRUM PIN GATE ARRANGE SHAPE

EDGE CYCLIC

RIB

DERWENT-CLASS: P84 S06 T04 W02

EPI-CODES: S06-A03F; T04-G04; T04-L05; W02-J01X;

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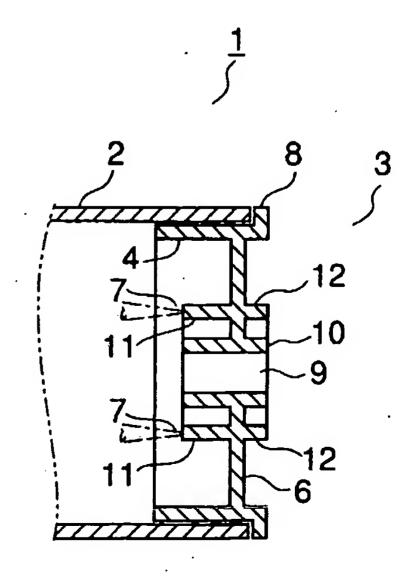
Fターム(参考) 2H035 CB04 CC03

(54) 【発明の名称】 円筒型電子写真感光体

(57)【要約】

【課題】 歪みがなく真円度の高いフランジを装填することによって、真円度が高く、カラー印刷においても色ずれが生じることのない美麗で忠実な画像を形成し得る円筒型電子写真感光体の提供。

【解決手段】 円筒状の感光ドラムの端部にフランジを 嵌合した円筒型電子写真感光体において、一方の側に感 光ドラムに嵌合する筒状部と、その中心部に筒状部に同 軸状に形成されたハブ用スリーブと、筒状部とハブ用ス リーブの中間に同軸状に形成された環状リブを有し、筒 状部、ハブ用スリーブおよび環状リブが中間壁によって 連結されると共に、環状リブの端部に複数のピンゲート が配設されて成形されたフランジが装着されたことを特 徴とする円筒型電子写真感光体。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 円筒状の感光ドラムの端部にフランジを 嵌合した円筒型電子写真感光体において、一方の側に感 光ドラムに嵌合する筒状部と、その中心部に筒状部に同 軸状に形成されたハブ用スリーブと、筒状部とハブ用ス リーブの中間に同軸状に形成された環状リブを有し、筒 状部、ハブ用スリーブおよび環状リブが中間壁によって 連結されると共に、環状リブの端部に複数のピンゲート が配設されて成形されたフランジが装着されたことを特 徴とする円筒型電子写真感光体。

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【請求項2】 フランジの環状リブが連設された中間壁の裏面に環状リブと同径の第2の環状リブを形成してなる請求項1記載の円筒型電子写真感光体。

【請求項3】 フランジの筒状部と反対側の端部に回転 駆動用のギヤが形成されてなる請求項1または2記載の 円筒型電子写真感光体。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、円筒型電子写真感 光体、更に詳しくは、真円度の優れたフランジが装着され、回転精度が優れ、カラー印刷においても色ずれがな く美麗で忠実な画像を得ることができる円筒型電子写真 感光体に関する。

[0002]

【0003】しかして、円筒型電子写真感光体においてはその真円度が重要で、真円度が低下すると感光ドラム周面の走行速度が一定せず、画像に歪みが生じたり、カラー印刷においては色ずれが発生し、美麗で忠実な画像を得ることができなくなる。感光ドラムの真円度を高くするためには、感光ドラムの両端に嵌合されるフランジの真円度が重要となり、歪みのない真円度の高いフランジを成形する必要がある。フランジは一般に熱可塑性樹脂を用いて射出成形によって成形しており、均一性を上げるために、図4に示すように、3~12個程度のピンゲート7を用いて成形が行なわれている。

【0004】しかし、多くのピンゲートを用いて均一な射出成形に努めても高い寸法精度が得られない問題があった。本発明者が、その原因をつきとめるために鋭意検討を行った結果、ピンゲートの取付位置に問題があることが判明した。すなわち、従来は、回転軸を受けるための中間壁6にピンゲート7、7が配設されてきたが、中間壁6に多数のピンゲートを形成して射出成形した場合、熱可塑性樹脂の状態が一体化せず、局部的な不均一が発生し、これが歪みを発生することが判明した。

[0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明は、歪みがなく 真円度の高いフランジを装着することによって、真円度 が高く、カラー印刷においても色ずれが生じることのな い美麗で忠実な画像を形成し得る円筒型電子写真感光体 を提供するものである。

[0006]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、かかる目的を達成するために、鋭意検討を行った結果なされたもので、円筒状の感光ドラムの端部にフランジを嵌合した円筒型電子写真感光体において、一方の側に感光ドラムに嵌合する筒状部と、その中心部に筒状部に同軸状に形成されたハブ用スリーブと、筒状部とハブ用スリーブの中間に同軸状に形成された環状リブを有し、筒状部、ハブ用スリーブおよび環状リブが中間壁によって連結されると共に、環状リブの端部に複数のピンゲートが配設されて成形されたフランジが装着されたことを特徴とする円筒型電子写真感光体、を提供するものである。

[0007]

【発明の実施の形態】本発明の円筒型電子写真感光体1は、図1に示すように、外表面に感光層が形成された感光ドラム2の端部にフランジ3が装着される。感光ドラム2は、構成材料に特に制限はないが、円筒状の基体の表面に感光層が形成され、基体としては円筒状に成形可能で寸法精度がよく耐熱性の材料で形成される。具体的には、ガラス、セラミックス、ポリエチレン、ポリプロピレン、ポリカーボネート、ポリアミド等の合成樹脂、銅、アルミニウム等の金属を用いることができる。中でもアルミニウムが好ましい。非導電体を使用するときは、導電性粉体の配合による導電化、あるいは、金属蒸着による表面導電化が行われるのが一般的である。

【0008】以下、基体としてアルミニウムを用いる場合について製法を述べれば、アルミニウムあるいはA1050、A3003、A6063等のアルミニウム合金をポートホール法、マンドレル法等により円筒状に加工した後、所定の肉厚、長さ、外径寸法の円筒とするため、引き抜き加工、切削加工等による処理加工が行なわれる。処理加工が行なわれた基体は、通常陽極酸化処理されることが多い。

【0009】陽極酸化処理の条件としては、従来公知の 50 条件を任意に選択して採用される。具体的には、陽極酸 化処理用電解液としては、硫酸、蓚酸、燐酸等を使用することができる。これらの電解液の中では、硫酸が好適である。硫酸アルマイト処理の場合、電解液中の硫酸濃度は10~300g/L、電解液の温度は10~30℃の範囲から選択するのがよい。通電時間は、目的とする陽極酸化被膜の厚さによって適宜決定される。陽極酸化被膜の厚さは2~15μmの範囲が適当である。

【0010】陽極酸化処理された基体は封孔処理が行な われる。封孔処理液としては、ニッケルイオンを含む液 (例えば酢酸ニッケルを含む液、フッ化ニッケルを含む 液)等、常法の封孔処理液が使用できる。封孔処理され た基体上には感光層が形成される。感光層は、電荷発生 物質を含有する電荷発生層と電荷輸送層をこの順に積層 したもの、逆に積層したもの、または電荷輸送媒体中に 電荷発生物質粒子を分散したいわゆる単層型などいずれ も用いることができるが、電荷発生層および電荷輸送層 を有する積層型感光層が好ましい。

【00·11】電荷発生物質としては、セレンおよびその合金、ヒ素ーセレン、硫化カドミウム、酸化亜鉛、その他の無機光導電体、スーダンレッド、ダイアンブルー、ジエナスグリーンB等のアゾ顔料、ジスアゾ顔料、アルゴールイエロー、ピレンキノン等のキノン顔料、キノシアニン顔料、ペリレン顔料、インジゴ顔料、インドファーストオレンジトナー等のビスベンゾイミダゾール顔料、銅フタロシアニン等のフタロシアニン顔料、キナクリドン顔料、ピリリウム塩、アズレニウム塩が挙げられる。中でも、オキシチタニウムフタロシアニンが好ましい。

【0012】電荷輸送物質としては、主鎖または側鎖にアントラセン、ピレン、フェナントレン、コロネン等の30多芳香族化合物またはインドール、カルバゾール、オキサゾール、イソオキサゾール、チアゾール、イミダゾール、ピラゾール、オキサジアゾール、ピラゾリン、チアジアゾール、トリアゾール等の含窒素環式化合物の骨格を有する化合物、その他、ヒドラゾン化合物など正孔輸送物質が挙げられる。

【0013】感光塗膜を形成するための結着剤樹脂としては、ポリカーボネート、ポリアリレート、ポリスチレン、ポリメタクリル酸エステル類、スチレンーメタクリル酸メチルコポリマー、ポリエステル、スチレンーアクリロニトリルコポリマー、ポリサルホン等、ポリ酢酸ビニル、ポリアクリロニトリル、ポリビニルブチラール、ポリビニルピロリドン、メチルセルロース、ヒドロキシメチルセルロース、セルロースエステル類などが挙げられる。.

【0014】塗布溶媒としては、揮発性が高く且つその蒸気の密度が空気よりも大きい溶剤が好適に用いられる。例えば、nーブチルアミン、ジエチルアミン、エチレンジアミン、イソプロパノールアミン、トリエタノールアミン、N, Nージメチルホルムアミド、アセトン、

メチルエチルケトン、シクロヘキサノン、ベンゼン、4 ーメトキシー4ーメチルー2ーペンタノン、ジメトキシ メタン、ジメトキシエタン、2,4ーペンタジオン、ア ニソール、3ーオキソブタン酸メチル、モノクロルベン ゼン、トルエン、キシレン、クロロホルム、1,2ージ クロロエタン、ジクロロメタン、テトラヒドロフラン、 ジオキサン、メタノール、エタノール、イソプロパノー ル、酢酸エチル、酢酸ブチル、ジメチルスルホキシド、 メチルセロソルブ、エチルセロソルブ、メチルセロソル ブアセテート等が挙げられる。

【0015】単層型電子写真感光体を製造する場合の感光体材料の塗布液は、前記の電荷発生物質、電荷輸送物質、結着剤樹脂および塗布溶媒を混合して調製される。また、積層型電子写真感光体を製造する場合の感光体材料の塗布液は、前記の電荷発生物質、結着剤樹脂および塗布溶媒からなる電荷発生層用の塗布液と、前記の電荷輸送物質、結着剤樹脂および塗布溶媒からなる電荷輸送層用の塗布液とを別々に調製する。

【0016】塗布液中の各成分の濃度は、公知の方法に従って適宜選択される。そして、固形分の濃度は、主として、形成すべき層の膜厚に応じて決定されるが、単層型電子写真感光体を製造する際の塗布液の場合および積層型電子写真感光体を製造する際の電荷輸送層用の塗布液の場合には、40重量%以下、好ましくは10~35重量%以下に調製される。また、これらの塗布液の場合、その粘度は、50~300cps、好ましくは70~250cps、乾燥膜厚は、15~40μmとするのがよい。

【0017】また、電荷発生層用の塗布液の場合は、固形分濃度15重量%以下、好ましくは1~10重量%とするのがよく、その乾燥膜厚は、通常0.1~1μmが適している。上記の塗布は、通常、浸漬塗布、すなわち、塗布液がオーバーフローしている浸漬槽中に円筒基体を垂直に降下させて塗布液に浸漬した後、円筒基体を垂直に上昇させて引き上げる方法によって行われる。こうして得られた感光ドラム2は、その両端部にフランジ3が装着される。

【0018】本発明に使用されるフランジ3は、図1に示すように略円筒状体で構成される。フランジ3は、剛性を有し寸法精度の優れた材料が使用され、ポリアミド、ポリカーボネート、ポリフェニレンエーテル、AB S樹脂、ポリアセタール、ポリフェニレンサルファイド等の合成樹脂、銅、アルミニウム等の金属が用いられる。合成樹脂等の不良導体を用いるときは、金属粉、カーボンブラック、グラファイト等の導電性粉体を配合することによって導電化して用いられるのが一般的である。また、不良導体の合成樹脂で成形し、別途感光ドラム2と回転軸を電気的に連結する導電素子を装填して用いることもできる。

50 【0019】また合成樹脂は物性を改良するために、こ

れらの樹脂を2種以上併用してもよく、また、特性を損 なわない限りにおいて、他の材料と混合使用してもよ い。この場合、ガラス繊維、炭素繊維、アルミナ繊維な ど強化繊維やビーズ状の強化材を含む樹脂と混合使用す ることができる。強化繊維およびビーズ状強化材は、単 独でも2種以上の併用でもよいが、ガラス繊維を主成分 とする強化繊維は、コスト面で有利である。

【0020】フランジ3は、図1に示すように、略円筒 状に形成され、一方の側に感光ドラム2に嵌合する筒状 部4が形成され、反対側にはリブ8が周方向に突設され 10 てドラムの停止位置を決めるストッパーの役をしてい る。感光ドラム2の少なくとも一端には回転駆動用のギ ヤを有するフランジが装填されるのが一般的であり、ギ ヤ付きフランジ3を形成するときは、図2に示すように 筒状体4の反対側が円筒状に延長されてその外周にギヤ 5が形成される。筒状部4の中央部にはハブ9を形成す るためのスリーブ10が形成され中間壁6で連結されて いる。

【0021】本発明のフランジ3においては、筒状部4 とスリーブ10の中間部の中間壁6に環状リブ11が筒 状部4に同軸状に形成される。環状リブ11の高さは、 中間壁6の肉厚の2倍から20倍、好ましくは5倍~1 0倍とされ、リブの幅は中間壁6の肉厚の0.5倍~2 倍、好ましくは0.8倍~1.2倍が望ましく、環状リ ブ11の端部には、図1~3に示すように複数のピンゲ ート7が配設される。ピンゲート7の数は特に限定され るものではないが、一般に3個以上、好ましくは3~1 2個配設される。

【0022】また、中間壁6の環状リブ11の突設部の 裏面、すなわち、環状リブ11が突設された中間壁6の 30 反対面には、環状リブ11と同径の第2の環状リブ12

を突設することが望ましい。第2の環状リブ12の高さ は、中間壁6の肉厚の2倍~20倍、好ましくは5倍~ 10倍とされ、リブ幅は中間壁6の肉厚の0.5倍~2 倍、好ましくは0.8倍~1.2倍とすることが望まし い。中間壁6に環状リブ11を形成してその端面にピン ゲートを設けることによって、樹脂の配向のばらつきが 抑制され、樹脂の合流部のウエルドの状態あるいは冷却 固化の状態が均一化し、その結果、フランジ3の歪み発 生が少なくなり、フランジ3は真円度を維持する。

[0023]

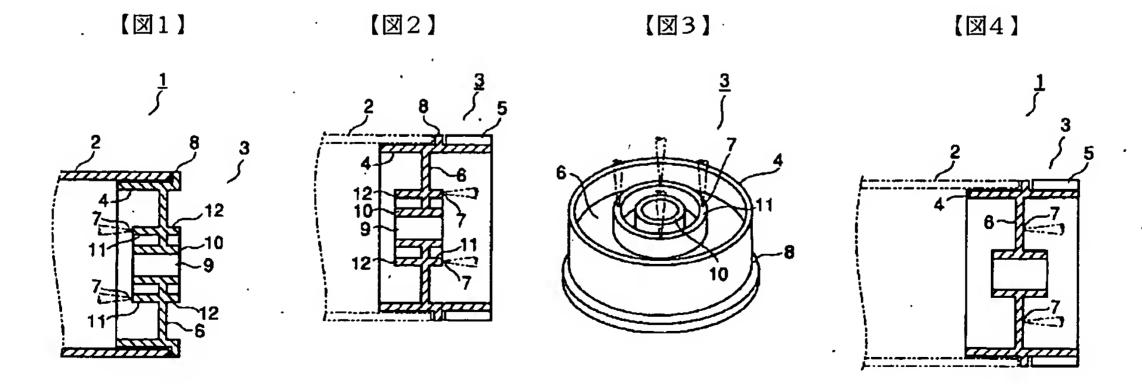
【発明の効果】本発明は、フランジの歪み発生がなく、 高い真円度が維持されるから、本発明フランジを装填し た感光ドラムは優れた真円度が得られ、カラー印刷にお いても色ずれのない美麗で忠実な画像を得ることができ る。

【図面の簡単な説明】

- 【図1】本発明フランジの一例を示す縦断面図
- 【図2】本発明ギヤ付フランジを示す縦断面図
- 【図3】図1フランジの斜視図
- 【図4】従来のフランジ部の縦断面図

【符号の説明】

- 円筒型電子写真感光体
- 感光ドラム
- フランジ 3.
- 筒状部 4.
- 中間壁 6.
- 7. ピンゲート
- 9. ハブ
- 10. スリーブ
- 環状リブ
 - 第2の環状リブ 12.



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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Field of the Invention] It is equipped with a cylindrical electrophotography photo conductor and the flange which was excellent in roundness in more detail, and this invention is excellent in rotational accuracy, and relates to the cylindrical electrophotography photo conductor which there is no color gap also in color printing, and can obtain a beautiful and faithful image.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Since a sex, high quality, and a highly preservable image are obtained instancy, by recent years, electrophotographic technology does not remain in the field of a copying machine, but also in the field of various printers or facsimile, is used widely and shows big breadth. This electrophotography process consists of the image formation process by the imprint (it may go via an imprint object in the medium) and fixation to the paper of electrification of a photo conductor, formation of the electrostatic latent image by image exposure, the development by the toner of this latent image, and this toner image fundamentally. The photo conductor used as the nucleus of electrophotographic technology equips with a flange the edge of the photoconductor drum of the shape of a cylinder of having formed sensitization layers, such as a charge generating layer and a charge transporting bed, and is used for it. As a flange 3 of an electrophotography photo conductor, as shown in drawing 4, the drum fitting section 4 which fits into the edge of a photoconductor drum 2 is formed, and the gearing 5 which transmits the force of revolution actuation to an other end side if needed is formed in the end side of an approximate circle barrel.

[0003] A deer is carried out, if the roundness is important in a cylindrical electrophotography photo conductor and roundness falls, the travel speed of a photoconductor drum peripheral surface is not fixed, distortion arises in an image, or a color gap occurs in color printing, and it becomes impossible to obtain a beautiful and faithful image. In order to make the roundness of a photoconductor drum high, it is necessary to fabricate a flange with the high roundness which the roundness of the flange by which fitting is carried out to the ends of a photoconductor drum becomes important, and does not have distortion. In order to fabricate the flange with injection molding using thermoplastics generally and to raise homogeneity, as shown in drawing 4, shaping is performed using about 3-12 pin gates 7. [0004] However, there was a problem from which close dimensional accuracy is not obtained even if it strives for uniform injection molding using many pin gates. In order to trace the cause, as a result of this invention person's inquiring wholeheartedly, it became clear that a problem was in the attaching position of a pin gate. That is, although pin gates 7 and 7 had been arranged by the medium wall 6 for receiving a revolving shaft, when many pin gates were conventionally formed and injection molded in the medium wall 6, it became clear that the condition of thermoplastics did not unify, but a local ununiformity occurred, and this generated distortion.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] By this invention's not having distortion and equipping with a flange with high roundness, roundness is high and the cylindrical electrophotography photo conductor

which can form the beautiful and faithful image which a color gap does not produce in color printing is offered.

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] This invention is what was made as a result of inquiring wholeheartedly, in order to attain this object. In the cylindrical electrophotography photo conductor which fitted the flange into the edge of a cylinder-like photoconductor drum. The tubed part which fits into one side at a photoconductor drum, and the sleeve for hubs formed in the core in the shape of the same axle at the tubed part, While having the annular rib formed in the medium of a tubed part and the sleeve for hubs in the shape of the same axle and connecting a tubed part, the sleeve for hubs, and an annular rib with a medium wall. The cylindrical electrophotography photo conductor characterized by being equipped with the flange which two or more pin gates were arranged in the edge of an annular rib, and was fabricated is offered.

[0007]

[Embodiment of the Invention] As the cylindrical electrophotography photo conductor 1 of this invention is shown in <u>drawing 1</u>, the edge of a photoconductor drum 2 at which the sensitization layer was formed in the outside surface is equipped with a flange 3. Although a photoconductor drum 2 does not have especially a limit in a component, a sensitization layer is formed in the front face of a cylinder-like base, it can fabricate in the shape of a cylinder as a base, and dimensional accuracy is formed with a good heat-resistant ingredient. Specifically, metals, such as synthetic resin, such as glass, ceramics, polyethylene, polypropylene, a polycarbonate, and a polyamide, copper, and aluminum, can be used. Aluminum is desirable especially. When using a non-conductor, it is common that electric-conductionizing by combination of conductive fine particles or surface electric conduction-ization by metal vacuum evaporationo is performed.

[0008] In order to consider as the cylinder of predetermined thickness, die length, and an outer-diameter dimension after processing the aluminum alloy of aluminum or A1050 and A3003, and A6063 grade in the shape of a cylinder by the porthole method, the mandrel method, etc. if a process is hereafter described about the case where aluminum is used as a base, processing processing by drawing processing, cutting, etc. is performed. Anodizing of the base with which processing processing was performed is usually carried out in many cases.

[0009] As conditions for anodizing, well-known conditions are conventionally chosen as arbitration, and it is adopted. Specifically as the electrolytic solution for anodizing, a sulfuric acid, oxalic acid, phosphoric acid, etc. can be used. In these electrolytic solutions, a sulfuric acid is suitable. In sulfuricacid alumite processing, the temperature of 100 - 300 g/L and the electrolytic solution is [the sulfuricacid concentration in the electrolytic solution] good to choose from the range of 10-30 degrees C. The resistance welding time is suitably determined by the thickness of the anodized coating made into the object. The range of 2-15 micrometers is suitable for the thickness of anodized coating.

[0010] As for the base by which anodizing was carried out, sealing is performed. As sealing liquid, the sealing liquid of a conventional method, such as liquid (for example, liquid containing nickel acetate, liquid containing nickel fluoride) containing nickel ion, can be used. A sensitization layer is formed on the base by which sealing was carried out. A sensitization layer has the desirable laminating mold sensitization layer which has a charge generating layer and a charge transporting bed, although all can use the so-called monolayer mold which distributed the charge generating matter particle into what carried out the laminating of the charge generating layer containing the charge generating matter, and the charge transporting bed to this order, the thing which carried out the laminating to reverse, or a charge transport medium.

[0011] As charge generating matter, phthalocyanine pigments, such as bis-benzimidazole pigments, such as quinone pigments, such as azo pigments, such as a selenium and its alloy, an arsenic-selenium, a cadmium sulfide, a zinc oxide, other inorganic photo conductors, the Sudan red, DAIAN blue, and JIENASU Green B, a disazo pigment, ALGOL yellow, and a pyrene quinone, a kino cyanine pigment, a perylene pigment, an indigo pigment, and India first orange toner, and a copper phthalocyanine, a quinacridone pigment, pyrylium salt, and an AZURENIUMU salt are mentioned. Especially, an oxy-

titanium phthalocyanine is desirable.

[0012] As charge transport matter, electron hole transport matter, such as a compound which has the frame of nitrogen ring type compounds, such as many aromatic compounds, such as an anthracene, a pyrene, a phenanthrene, and coronene, or Indore, a carbazole, oxazole, an isoxazole, a thiazole, an imidazole, a pyrazole, OKISA diazole, pyrazoline, thiadiazole, and triazole, and other hydrazone compounds, is mentioned to a principal chain or a side chain.

[0013] As binder resin for forming a sensitization paint film, polyvinyl acetate, such as a polycarbonate, polyarylate, polystyrene, polymethacrylic acid ester, a styrene-methyl-methacrylate copolymer, polyester, a styrene-acrylonitrile copolymer, and the poly ape phone, a polyacrylonitrile, a polyvinyl butyral, a polyvinyl pyrrolidone, methyl cellulose, a hydroxymethyl cellulose, and cellulose ester are mentioned.

[0014] As a spreading solvent, a solvent with the larger consistency of the steam with high and volatility than air is used suitably.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] Drawing of longitudinal section showing an example of this invention flange

[Drawing 2] Drawing of longitudinal section showing a flange with this invention gear

[Drawing 3] The perspective view of the drawing 1 flange

[Drawing 4] Drawing of longitudinal section of the conventional flange

[Description of Notations]

- 1. Cylindrical Electrophotography Photo Conductor
- 2. Photoconductor Drum
- 3. Flange
- 4. Tubed Part
- 6. Medium Wall
- 7. Pin Gate
- 9. Hub
- 10. Sleeve
- 11. Annular Rib
- 12. 2nd Annular Rib

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